

The Blind Hymnist

"Fanny Crosby" whose hymns, familiar to all, have been sung around the whole christian world. In song and service, a beautiful life.

Tho' hid from the glorious sun,
From the faces of friends, from
trees and flowers.
And the clouds when the day is
done.

Contented and thankful, a happy
life.

Of green brodered summers
four-score;
And the veil betwixt her eye and
the world,
Has but centered her soul the
more.

In the organ loft of the ancient
church,
On the sea and in foreign tongue,
By the parting spirit and o'er the
dead,
The blind poets' anthems are sung.
And hath she known sorrows? Oh!
sadly yes,—

They are signs of a Father's love;
God knows, without chastising,
we'd never find
The home of our Father above.

Blind sister,
Still weave into song, the thread
of thy thoughts,
As thy sun goes down in the west;
The angels are 'round thee, sing
on, sing on,
Till "safe in the arms of Jesus,
"Sweetly thy soul shall rest."
A. L. P.

Some Recollections of the Civil War

BY W. H. HULL—10TH. PAPER

The battle known as the battle of Camp Alleghany was fought on the 13th. of December 1861, just two months after the move from Camp Bartow. General Johnson had scarcely gotten himself well established in his new position when the Federal commander on Cheat Mountain once more decided to try conclusions with him on a new field. The Federal commander divided his army into two columns: the main body, following the turpike road, made the attack on the right flank and rear of the Confederate position from the direction of the old church. The other and smaller column followed the Greenbank road to a point where it intersects the ridge road and thence, up what was known at that day as Slayton's draft, to the top of the mountain about one and a half miles from the Confederate left. The Federals marched all night and made the attack in the early dawn of the morning. The 31st Va. being on the right of the army was the first to receive the enemy from that quarter. Gen. Johnson having allowed the enemy to take him by surprise, the preparations for battle were hurried and the 31st Va. began fighting in and near its quarters, in fact the enemy were at one time in possession of a portion of their camp.

After fighting for a considerable time they were reinforced by two companies of Hansbrough's battalion and soon began to drive the enemy to their final defeat. The lower column, that was according to the plan of the battle, to strike the Confederate left, was owing to the nature of the ground was somewhat tardy in reaching the point of attack. Having succeeded in capturing the outpost they were not so fortunate with the reserve. Finding that there was something wrong, they took fright and ran in the direction of camp, only taking to fire an occasional shot to the rear as they ran. The 31st Va. and the two companies of Hansbrough's Battalion fought on a part of the field where there were no earth works or fortifications of any kind, and consequently did the hardest of the fighting and suffered the greatest loss in killed and wounded. This, however, does not detract anything from the other troops, as they all did their duty and filled their places nobly. The battle lasted from the early dawn of the morning until near one o'clock p. m. The Federal commander, owing to the topography of the country, was unable to make but little use

of artillery. A two piece section of a battery was placed in position at the old "slab camp" improvement, at a distance of near a mile from the Confederate breastworks, but owing to the extreme elevation the shells from their howitzers fell short of the mark. The Confederate batteries, however, were enabled to get in better work. Owing to the advantage of their elevated position, they were able to shell all the approaches to their works.

In the early part of the engagement on the Confederate left, Capt. P. B. Anderson, who commanded the lower battery on the mountain, known as the Lee Battery, seeing some men in his front, who, in the mist of the morning, he mistook for the Confederate pickets, stepped out in front of his battery and ordered them to fall into the breastworks, when he was fired on by the Federals and mortally wounded, only living a few minutes.

General Johnson displayed great bravery but very poor military skill in the handling of his men. Instead of taking a position of observation, he armed himself with a club and mixing himself up with the men went about urging them forward with curses and vapors of his club. Woe unto the man who showed any signs of palpitation of the heart or weakness in the knees: he was made to realize that there was danger in the rear as well as in the front. It was a common joke among the men that there was as much danger in the rear as there was in the front.

The Federal commander, finding that his men were being driven back at all points and that it would be unavailing to make any further attempt to take or dislodge the Confederates from their position, withdrew his army to their camp on Cheat Mountain. Notwithstanding the fact that only about one-half of General Johnson's army had been actively engaged in the battle, he permitted the Federal commander to withdraw without following him up or any attempt to harass his rear. The lower flanking party of the enemy, consisting of from 600 to 800 men, returned by the same route they came, and having to pass from the Confederate left to the Staunton and Parkersburg road across the entire front of the Confederate position, afforded General Johnson an excellent opportunity to have intercepted them by the ridge road at the base of the mountain and, as they were reported by citizens living along the route, to have gone back stragling along singly and in small groups. With a small force well in hand he could have captured the entire party, without perhaps firing a gun.

The following account of the battle was published in the Staunton Spectator of December 24, 1861:

"We gave a notice last week of the bravery and gallantry of our forces as exhibited in the battle of the 13th. inst., and of the glorious victory achieved by them over a confident and vastly superior force of the enemy. We venture to say that more gallant conduct was never exhibited upon any field than was shown on that occasion by our officers and soldiers. The contest was long and obstinate, but the enemy were forced, though greatly superior in numbers to yield to the dashing prowess of our brave soldiers, who met the onset of the enemy with a gallantry which rivaled the bravery of the Imperial Guard of Napoleon, and drove them in dismay from the battlefield. Our loss was about 30 killed, and about 70 wounded. The enemy's loss was more than hundred killed and more than 300 wounded.

We had hoped that we would be enabled to furnish in this issue a full and complete list of the killed and wounded of our men, but have not been furnished with the names as we had expected to be, and are thus compelled to publish an incomplete list.

In the early part of the engagement, the brave and chivalrous Captain P. B. Anderson, of the

"Lee Battery" fell mortally wounded, and died in a few minutes. Captain James Deshler, of the regular artillery, was shot through both thighs, and it is feared he will not recover.

Capt. Mayneham, of Hansbrough's Battalion was shot through the heart and instantly killed. In the "Augusta Lee Rifles," Capt. Robt. D. Lilley commanding, John T. Wood was killed, and David Hamilton wounded in the arm, though not seriously. Missing none.

Mr. Wood fell after having repeatedly charged upon the enemy amid the iron hail which was pouring around him, nobly discharging his duties, and while still advancing upon them, driving them before him in a blockade of felled timber, he was wounded in the arm, but continued fighting, when two balls entered the top of his forehead, ranging back along the left side of his head, causing death almost instantly.

The following is the list of officers killed and wounded of the 31st Virginia regiment: Company A—Killed—Lt. Lewis S. Tompson, privates, Lemon Tennant and Henry Nicholas. Wounded—Lt. Davis Toothman, privates, Jacob Tucker, James S. Kerr, Frank Mundel. Company B.—Killed none. Wounded—private A. Helmick. Missing—16. Company C.—Killed—Sergeant John A. Nutter, Corporals Ethelbert Smith and Aldridge J. Cropp, and privates James L. Smith and George W. Whitman. Wounded—John Pridemore, William S. Taylor, Granville C. Lake, Octoman Bond, Alfred Sims, Joseph C. Snider and Martin L. Dawson. Company D.—Killed, H. D. Springston. Company E.—Killed, none. Wounded, John W. Bird Robert McLaughlin and James Pullins. Company E. No. 2.—Wounded—Andrew J. Lockridges. Company G. Wounded—Geo. W. Beverage, Isaac Sheets, Samuel Higgins and E. Wilfong. Company H.—Wounded, Lieut. Isaac N. Johnson privates, M. Golden and P. M. Talbot. Company I.—Wounded, Lieut. W. B. McNemar, Sergt. T. A. Compton. Privates, George A. Bagby, A. A. Howton, J. W. Howton, J. N. Powers, P. W. Bruffey, N. S. Smith and David H. Hall. Company K.—Wounded, Lieutenant John R. Phillips, privates, D. Cross and Robert Goodwin.

We annex the congratulatory address of Colonel Johnson to the troops under his command, issued after the battle.

Headquarters Monterey Line, Camp Alleghany, Dec. 16, 1861.

General Orders, No.—

It affords me great pleasure to congratulate the troops, officers and men of this command, upon the victory achieved by them over the enemy on the 13th inst. With a force not exceeding twelve or fifteen hundred you repulsed the enemy numbering nearly, if not quite, 5000. Attacked by superior numbers on your right, where there were no entrenchments, and on your left, where we had but partly constructed earth works, you met him, and in a hand-to-hand conflict, after a struggle of nearly seven hours, drove him from the field. Not once did you falter. Cheered on and animated by the heroic example of your officers, you drove the enemy from the summit of the Alleghany back to his fastnesses in Cheat Mountain. Georgians and Virginians! you have met the same enemy you met at Greenbrier river on the 3rd of October, and with an equality gloriously result. Whilst we have abundant cause to thank God for this victory, let us not forget the gallant dead who fell by our sides, and whom we buried on Alleghany. Remember their gallantry, and emulate their example.

(Signed)
EDWARD JOHNSON,
Col. Commanding.

Edward Willis,
Lt. C. S. A. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Genl.

Mrs. W. H. Ballengee.

News has just reached here of the death, at the Episcopal Hospital, of Mrs. W. H. Ballengee, wife of Rev. W. H. Ballengee, former pastor of the Methodist Church in this place, (Warrenton) but now of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Washington, D. C. "A beautiful life ends not in death," can truly be said of this lovely christian character. For many years after her body has returned to the dust from which it was made, the good seed sown by her while amongst us will from time to time bring forth an abundant harvest.

During her entire life she had enjoyed almost perfect health; and when a few days ago disease laid its hand heavily upon her and it became apparent that hers was a malady of a grave nature, all dared to hope that her vitality would prove of sufficient endurance to battle with the ravages of the disease, but God willed it that she should witness the glorious Easter dawners in the Heavenly Land where the "Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of water; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." The beautiful church in Washington from which her funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. amongst other sacred edifices will stand as a monument to the memory of this servant of God, as in the building of these places of worship she worked faithfully and loyally for her Master, and in every way, that opportunity would offer aided her faithful companion in his sacred work.

"God buries his workmen but his work goeth on."
Great sympathy is expressed throughout our town for the grief-stricken husband.—Farquier Democrat.

From the Baltimore Southern Methodist we take the following: Mrs. Ballengee was Miss Mabella Burdette Moore, daughter of the late Rev. James E. Moore, of Pocahontas county, West Virginia was born at Edray, and lived in the Levels.

On September 12, 1859 she was very happily married to Rev. William H. Ballengee, of Baltimore Conference.

On Friday, April 9, 1909, she died in the City of Washington in the 43 year of her age.

Her funeral service was held in Calvary Church, on the afternoon of Sunday, April 11, and was conducted by Revs. Dr. F. J. Prettyman, and E. V. Register assisted by Revs. Dr. B. W. Bond and J. L. Kibler.

The ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Washington and vicinity acted as honorary pall bearers, and the Stewards of Calvary as active pall bearers.

Her body remained in the Church during the afternoon and night, attended by faithful friends, and was interred Monday morning at 10 o'clock in beautiful Oak Cemetery, just a short distance from the parsonage home.

If you intend to carry a pistol after May 17 you must have a license and the circuit court will not grant license to anyone unless notice has been given by advertisement in some paper ten days before court meets. Judge Bennett will hold a special session of court May 17.—Eayette Journal.

The Wyoming Mountaineer says that a mare belonging to John Short on Little Cab creek; gave birth to a horse colt and a mule colt last month. This freak is in keeping with the courthouse bond freak in that county.—Boone Democrat.

A TEACHER'S TRAINING SCHOOL for the undersigned will begin at Huntersville, W. Va., May 24, 1909, and continue eight weeks. Special attention to those preparing for the uniform examination. Agriculture taught objectively—higher branches to those desiring them. A good community low tuition and cheap rates for board are attractive features. For information, address Principal E. D. Koontz, Welch, W. Va. or G. C. Poling, Huntersville, W. Va.

Successful Year.

At the recent session of the Baltimore Annual Conference, Rev. L. S. Shires, A. B., Resident Principal of Alleghany Collegiate Institute, Alderson, W. Va., was reappointed to that work. The school is part of the Southern Seminary System of schools, under the management of Revs. F. H. Rowe and J. S. Engle. Its present session is the most prosperous in its history. One hundred and fifty-two students have been enrolled, a gain of about twenty-five percent in point of attendance.

Mr. Shires, who has been reappointed Resident Principal, has had remarkable success in school work. He is a man of strong personality, an indomitable worker, and has the confidence of his faculty students and patrons. The friends of the school are already raising the question as to how it will be possible next session to accommodate the largely increasing patronage. The students of the school enter Randolph-Macon College without examination as well as other institutions of higher learning. The purpose of the school is to give the best education.

Educators are already remarking the fact that the course of instruction at the Alleghany Collegiate Institute are of the same grade as those of the finest and most expensive schools of the country. The students are being prepared to enter with credit the best of the higher institutions of learning. The lower school, for instance, has one of the strongest courses to be found outside of New York City.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of authority vested in me as Trustee, by a deed of trust executed by G. W. Spence and wife dated on the 25th day of August, 1900, and of record in the office of the clerk of the county court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in trust deed book No. 1 at page 268, to secure Henry S. Burr in the payment of a note for \$526.42, bearing even date with said deed of trust with interest from date, and granting two certain tracts or parcels of land on the east side of Greenbrier river, Little Levels district, Pocahontas county, West Virginia and the same tract or parcel of land on which the said G. W. Spence now resides, and default having been made in the payment of said note and the holder thereof having directed said trustee to advertise and sell, I will proceed to offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the courthouse at Marlinton, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on Saturday,

APRIL 26TH, 1909.

at Little Levels, all of said tracts or parcels of land. The said two tracts of land adjoin and form one tract and contain about 181 acres, and has good dwelling house and outbuildings. A great portion of said land is river bottom and good farm land and lies along the river for nearly a mile. It is about a mile from the Staunton Beard. Terms of Sale: Cash enough to pay the costs and expenses of executing the trust and sale, and the residue in two equal installments due and payable in six and twelve months from date of sale, the purchaser executing his promissory notes with personal security to be approved by said trustee, bearing interest from date of sale, and title to be retained as ultimate security.

Given under my hand this 26th day of March, 1909.

T. S. McNeal, Trustee.

Wells: Mr. Farmer.

I feel sure you are going to plant or sow some kind of grain this coming spring and you will need a

GOOD FERTILIZER.

Come to my wagon house, and examine my line of goods before you buy, or place your order. I know you will be pleased
Respt,
E. L. BEARD,
Marlinton, W. Va.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

The most highly refined and healthful of baking powders. Its constant use in almost every American household, its sales all over the world, attest its wonderful popularity and usefulness.

The Dog Law.

"Upon complaint, before any justice, of any person, that sheep, lambs, goats or kids owned by him and kept within the county, have been destroyed by a dog or dogs, the justice shall issue his warrant appointing three discreet freeholders residing in the county, whose duty it shall be, acted view and such information as may be accessible, to ascertain as to the truth of the complaint, the character of the injury, and the amount of the damages, if any, which have been sustained and make report thereof in writing to the county court of such county.

"And in discharging the duties imposed by this section, each of such appraisers is hereby authorized to administer oaths."

The above wadoes not release the owner or keeper of any such dog or dogs from paying damages done to sheep &c., as you will see by the following section:

"If any dog shall have killed or assisted in killing, wounding or worrying any sheep, lambs, goats or kids out of the enclosure of the owner of such dog, the owner or keeper of such dog shall be liable to the owner of such sheep, lambs, goats or kids in the amount of the damages sustained, to be recovered in action before any court or justice having jurisdiction of such action; and it shall not be necessary to sustain in such action, to prove that the owner and keeper of such dog knew such dog was accustomed to do such worrying, killing or wounding; but a recovery under this section shall bar and preclude the owner of such sheep, lambs, goats or kids, from obtaining compensation from the county court.

"Any person who shall harbor or secrete or aid in secreting any dog which he knows or has reason to believe has worried, chased or killed any sheep, lambs, goats or kids, not the property of the owner of such dog, out of his enclosure, or knowingly permits same to be done on any premises under his control, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction hereof before any court or justice having jurisdiction thereof, in the county in which the offense is committed be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and at the discretion of the court or justice be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days; and each day that such dog is harbored, or secreted, shall constitute a separate offense."

Owners of any sheep that have been killed by dog or dogs, and who desire compensation from the county should make application to some justice of the county, immediately upon the knowledge of their sheep being killed; this the law requires so that the appraisers may have an opportunity to view the sheep killed, &c.

There seems to be an impression throughout the country that if a has his dog assessed as personal property, that this is absolute protection to the dog, and that no one under any circumstances whatever would have a right to kill a dog so assessed. Such is not the law. The following is the law in such cases and we trust it will be carefully read, especially the last clause here printed, by those of our subscribers who keep dogs.

"Sec. 9a 1, Ch. 29, Acts 1908. That it shall be lawful, if he so

choose, for the owner of any dog to have the same listed by the county assessor of any county in this state, the same as all other personal property is listed and taxed; and when the owner of any such dog shall have paid the taxes assessed against the same, such dog shall be deemed property in the meaning of the law.

"Any person who shall wilfully, or maliciously steal, poison, wound or kill any such dog or dogs listed as personal property as aforesaid, shall upon conviction be punished as provided by law for stealing, poisoning or wounding or killing other property; and the owner of such dog or dogs, so stolen, wounded, poisoned or killed, after complying with the provisions of this act, shall have a right of action in damages against any such person or persons guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act for the sum not exceeding the assessed value of such dog or dogs.

"But nothing in this act shall prevent the killing of any vicious or dangerous dog off the premises and out of control of the owner; nor the killing of any dog running at large and out of the control of the owner thereof, after such owner shall have had notice and still permits such dog to run at large and out of his control and no person shall be liable in damages or to prosecution by reason of any such killing."

Breakbone Fever.

Little is heard nowadays of breakbone fever, but it was quite common in the days of the civil war, especially among Stonewall Jackson's "foot cavalry." This body of troops made probably the longest and most rapid forced marches on record, and the army surgeons attributed the malady to these marches combined with wading in the ice-cold water of mountain streams. It was also called the "dandy fever" and it certainly was that. Nowadays it would be dubbed "jim dandy" for its success in making a man howl. Breakbone fever generally attacked a soldier at the close of a hard day's march in which wading cold water had been a feature. As soon as he got comfortably rolled up in his blanket and was preparing to snooze off a pain would strike him between the knee and ankle, and this pain would increase in intensity until the victim would roll over in agony and sometimes scream out. Up and down the limb this pain would run, increasing in power until it seemed that the bones would snap, as sometimes they did. The surest method of relief was to start on a brisk run through the camp. As the blood became heated the pains diminished and finally ceased for the time being. Many a camp of Jackson's veterans has been started by the wild yells of a breakbone fever patient, as he raced along the ground to get his blood up to the proper heat.—News.

Painting

Done on short notice, and well. For hanging a specialty. Apply to W. L. Huff, Marlinton, W. Va.

FOR RENT.—A flat of six rooms in business part of town. Apply to Postoffice box 56, Marlinton, W. Va.